Joining to Territorial Army by Railwaymen

1822. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railwaymen are to join territorial army and as such they are to attend annual camp and sometime embodiment call;

(b) if so, what benefit the Railways derive from out of it;

(c) what amount of money is spent per annum for this organisation from Railway budget; and

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal to discontinue it with a view to stop this drainage of money?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) One of the conditions in the offer of appointment made to Railway employees is that they shall be, if so required, liable for Military Service in Railway Engineer Units to Territorial Army. However, recruitment to Territorial Army is done mainly on a voluntary basis. Railway employees who join Territorial Army are required to attend annual camps and may be embodied when required.

(b) Railways use Territorial Army units to maintain essential services in the event of disturbances and distruptions as one of the roles of Territorial Army is to support civil power, if required.

(c) During 1988-89, Railways spent approximately Rs. 2.81 crores on the Railway Territorial Army.

(d) No, Sir.

Number of Jhuggis Jhounpris in Delhi

1823. DR. ABRAR AHMED KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of Jhuggis Jhounpris in Delhi as on the 30th November, 1989 alongwith the reasons for their increase and whether there is any jhuggi Mafia behind it?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): No survey of the Jhuggis in Delhi had been done before the 30th November, 1989 However, the number of Jhuggis spread all over the city was estimated to be around 2.4 lakhs. During the survey done by the Delhi Administration for the purpose of issuing ration cards to the Jhuggi dwellers, the total number of Jhuggis was found to be 2.27 lakhs. There has been no unusual increase in the number of Jhuggis and prompt action is taken to remove fresh Jhuggis whenever and where ever they appear. Government are not aware of the existence of any Jhuggi mafiia.

Defluorination of water in Villages of Andhra Pradesh

1824. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages defluorinated in Andhra Pradesh under the National Drinking Water Mission during the year 1989-90 and also those likely to be defluorinated during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the villages so proposed to be deflourinated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) During 1989-90, 33 problem villages with excess flouride were provided with safe drinking water facilities by alternative sources and 4 problem villages by defluoridation plants. In 1990-91, 30 villages are likely to be covered with defluoridation plants (fill and draw type community plants) and 81 villages with 269 handpump defloridation plants.

(b) The names of 30 villages to be provided 30 defluoridation plants are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below) The list of 193 villages for 269 handpump defluoridation plants is given in the enclosed Statement. [*See* Appendix CLIV, Annexure No. 86]

Statement

Sl.No.	District	Village
1	2	3
1	PRAKASHAM	Bommireddypally
2	PRAKASHAM	P.M. Varam
3	ANANTHAPUR	champally
4	ANANTHAPUR	Puligondalapally
5	KURNOOL	Kadamakuntla
6	KURNOOL	Jutur
7	KURNOOL	Peddahulthi
8	KURNOOL	Gudupadu
9	KRISHNA	Damaluru
10	KRISHNA	Ramareddipalli
11	KRISHNA	Lingagudem
12	KRISHNA	Chattanavaram
13	KRISHNA	Guttavoripalem
14	KRISHNA	Chandrapuram
15	KRISHNA	A. Konduru
16	KRISHNA	Kammampadu
17	NALGONDA	Yellareddyguda
18	NALGONDA	M. Yadavalli
19	NALGONDA	Idikuda
20	NALGONDA	Munugode
21	NALGONDA	Kanagal
22	NALGONDA	G. Malkapur
23	NALGONDA	Narketpalli

1	2	3
24	NALGONDA	Choutuppal
25	NALGONDA	Voilapalli
26	NALGONDA	D. Malkapur
27	NALGONDA	Mandra
28	NALGONDA	Cheruvugattu
29	NALGONDA	D. Bheemanpalli
30	NALGONDA	Annaparthi

Varieties of Groundnut Seeds suitable for Andhra Pradesh

1825. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shelling percentage of JL-24, Kadiri-1 and Kadiri-2 groundnut varieties which are being grown in Rayalseema area of Andhra Pradesh have been drastically reduced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ICGS 76 variety has been rejected by farmers of this area;

(c) if so, whether other suitable varieties with good shelling percentage and with good draught tolerance have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Sir, Shelling percentage of groundnut varieties is affected by weather conditions such as drought and excess rainfall. JL-24 is still a popular groundnut variety of Rayalseema region, while Kadiri-1 and Kadiri-2 are grown in a small area in the region.

(b) ICGS-76 variety of groundnut has not been tried much in Rayalseema region through mini-kits and demonstration. Therefore, its performance is not yet known.

(c) and (d) Research work is under way to evolve varieties with better shelling percentage and drought tolerance. 'Girnar-1' variety which was released in 1988 is a high yielding bunch groundnut variety possessing fair degree of drought tolerance.

Construction of Foot over Bridge at Guntur Railway Station

1826. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government propose to construct a foot over-bridge